Proposed Maximum Residue Limit PMRL2011-35

Trifloxystrobin

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Under the authority of the *Pest Control Products Act*, Health Canada's Pest Management Regulatory Agency (PMRA) has concluded that the addition of new uses on corn to the product label of Stratego 250EC Fungicide, containing technical grade trifloxystrobin and propiconazole, is acceptable. The specific uses approved in Canada are detailed on the label of Stratego 250EC Fungicide, *Pest Control Products Act* Registration Number 27528.

The evaluation of this application indicated that the end-use product has merit and value and the human health and environmental risks associated with the new uses are acceptable. Details regarding the registration can be found in the corresponding Evaluation Report that is available in the Pesticides and Pest Management section of Health Canada's website, under Public Registry, Pesticide Product Information Database.[1]

Before registering a pesticide for food use in Canada, the PMRA must determine the quantity of residues that are likely to remain in or on the food when the pesticide is used according to label directions and that such residues will not be a concern to human health. This quantity is then legally established as a maximum residue limit (MRL). An MRL applies to the identified raw agricultural food commodity as well as to any processed food product that contains it, except where separate MRLs are specified for the raw agricultural commodity and a processed product made from it.

MRLs for field, pop and sweet corn are currently established at 0.02 ppm with a residue definition consisting of parent trifloxystrobin only based upon use as a seed treatment. This action proposes higher MRLs and a revised residue definition to accommodate a new foliar application in accordance with Table 1.

Consultation on the proposed MRLs for trifloxystrobin is being conducted via this document (see Next Steps, the last section of this document).

To comply with Canada's international trade obligations, consultation on the proposed MRLs is also being conducted internationally by notifying the World Trade Organization, as coordinated by the Standards Council of Canada.

[1] The relevant report can be accessed by selecting Applications/Amendment/Historical tab and requesting the Evaluation Report found under Application Number 2010-0490.

The proposed MRLs for trifloxystrobin in Canada in or on food, to replace or be added to the MRLs already legally established, are as follows.

Table 1 Proposed Maximum Residue Limits for Trifloxystrobin

Common Name	Residue Definition*	MRL (ppm)	Food Commodity
Trifloxystrobin	methyl (α,*E*)-α-(methoxyimino)-2-[[[(*E*)-[1-[3-(trifluoromethyl)phenyl]ethylidene]amino]oxy]methyl]benzeneacetate, including the metabolite (α,*E*)-α-(methyoxyimino)-2-[[[(*E*)-[1-[3-(trifluromethyl)phenyl]ethylidene]amino]oxy]methyl]benzene acetic acid, expressed as trifloxystrobin	0.1	Corn oil
		0.05*	Field corn, popcorn grain
		0.04*	Sweet corn kernels plus cob with husks removed

*proposed to replace the currently established 0.02 ppm MRL, and the parent only residue definition, to accommodate a new foliar application.

A complete list of all pesticide MRLs established in Canada can be found on the Maximum Residue Limits for Pesticides webpage in the Pesticides and Pest Management section of Health Canada's website.

International Situation and Trade Implications

The proposed MRLs for trifloxystrobin in Canada are the same as corresponding tolerances established in the United States (tolerances are listed in the Electronic Code of Federal Regulations, 40 CFR Part 180, by pesticide) but differ from the 0.02 ppm Codex Alimentarius MRL[2] established for maize. Codex MRLs are listed on the Codex Alimentarius Pesticide Residues in Food webpage.

Next Steps

The PMRA invites the public to submit written comments on the proposed MRLs for trifloxystrobin up to 75 days from the date of publication of this document. Please forward your comments to Publications (see the contact information on the cover page of this document). The PMRA will consider all comments received before making a final decision on the proposed MRLs for trifloxystrobin and posting a corresponding Established Maximum Residue Limit document in the Pesticides and Pest Management section of Health Canada's website.

[2] The Codex Alimentarius Commission is an international organization under the auspices of the United Nations that develops international food standards, including MRLs.